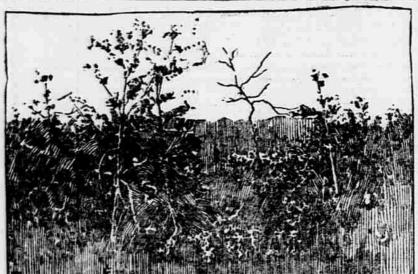
PAINT GLUB EXHIBITION

| more pretentious work is a well executed portrait of Dr. Metzger; the color scheme to the Corninati. Instead the portrait of the public library will begin to-morrow and continue until December II. The "private view" and reception tendered last color was some other works that this artist has a portrait of the public library will begin to-morrow and continue until December II. The "private view" and reception tendered last color was some other works that this artist has a portrait of the work of the Section of the Policy of a Head." (26), by Emilie M. Gross, of St. Quita and the church spire appearing above the green of Cincinnati, is painted in browns, and is evening by the members to their friends.

The two lines of houses facing the county of the most of the policy of the



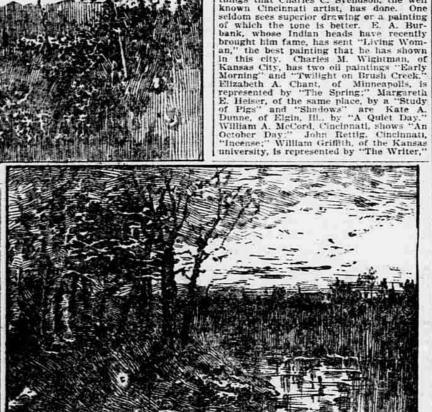
AUTUMN WOODS-MRS. DE LAUNEY.

was attended by representative people of the city, and was a society as well as an artistic success. The rooms of the club had been tastefully decorated, and besides those the other galleries on the second floor of the library building were thrown open and an opportunity given to inspect the Perry collection of paintings and the fine copies and superior pholographs of the works of old masters presented to the library by Mr.

The exhibition of the Paint Club is the best that the organization has yet given. Its peludes weeks of many famous American artists, and, being collected from all over the United States, is representative of the different schools of painting. The canvases by our own artists are superior to anything else that they have shown, and it is gratifying to local pride to know that their work does not suffer in comparison

with that of the artists of other cities.

Occupying the place of honor on the north wall is Ed A. Bell's "St. Cecilia." This canvas was previously shown in St. Louis and it will, no doubt, make the same favorable impression here that it did there. The patron saint of church music has been the inspiration of many an artistic brush and Mr. Bell's contribution is not inconsiderable; while the composition is somewhat conventional, the treatment and the color scheme are so admirable that the painting is most effective. Just over this hangs an excellent example of the work of Affred Juergens. It is "Storm in Bavaria"; dark clouds are banking be-Louis and it will, no doubt, make the same



excellent in lights and shadows.

One of the large canvases in the exhibition is Koehler's "Violet." This excellent portrait has been shown in several art exhibitions in Europe and was reproduced in the Illustrated Art Journal of Munich as an example of one of the best works by an American artist. "Valedam Interior," a Dutch girl sitting before the fireplace of a Holland kitchen, is one of the good things that Charles C. Syendson, the well known Cheinnati artist, has done. One seldom sees superior drawing or a painting

SHADOWED LIGHTS OF EVENING.-MRS. S. M. KEITH. Drawn From a Photograph by E. J. Davison.

exhibition of water colors and The exhibition of water colors and pastels, while not large, contains some very interesting pleces. Will Weber is represented by a very good portrait in pastel of Carl Busch; it is drawn with that carefulness and skill that distinguishes everything that he has done. Miss Florence Carpenter, whose excellent water colors has been a feature of exhibitions here, has "The Court of the Hotel Cluny," one of ier best works, "A bit of Marsh Land" in "On the St. Clair Marshes" in both of which the color is admirable. J. Frank 'urrier, of Boston, is represented by a trong pastel, "Morning," B. C. Brown, f Pasadena, Cal., sent "A Fisherman's cottage at San Pedro," and "An Autumn of the color is admirable." In the color is admirable. The court of derivations. It was christened after Lady Harry Smith, about the year 1840. She was the Spanish wife to Carpent Carlor of the Spanish wife color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is admirable. The color is admirable of the color is a color of the color of the color is a color of the color f Pasadena, Cal., sent "A Fisherman's 'ottage at San Pedro' and "An Autumn Vista," which is particularly good. "Setting the Nets," by R. Hopkin, of Detroit, is a vigorously handled marine. William C. Lake, of Kansas City, has a

sketch that shows not only good drawing, but careful handling of colors. The effect s very pleasing.

John W. McKecknie, of Kansas City, has John W. McKecknie, of Kansas City, has the largest of the water color exhibit. He shows in all six pieces. They are of a variety of subjects: A Venetian Scene, Canal of the Greeks, two from Long Island, a Marine, Marblehead, a Midsummer Effect and a Cornfield Scene. Miss Alice Murphy has besides her oil painting, "Big Injun Me," a charcoal "Gladys" and two water colors, "Sunset Mountain" and "A Snapshot From the Car Window." Elizabeth Spaiding, of Denyer, shows one water water colors, Sunset Mountain and A Snapshot From the Car Window." Elizabeth Spalding, of Denver, shows one water color. "On the Mianus River," and Clara Hatch Stevens two, "Digging Potatoes" and "Barnyard." An excellent pastile is "Elizabeth," by Henrietta Wilson, of Cincinnati, and another woman who also handles oils well, Mrs. E. Richardson Cherry, has a good water color, "Under the Pier, Galveston Bay." Harvey Read, of Denver, is represented by a good pastel, "The Copper Jug."

F. C. Anderson shows four exquisite designs for stained glass windows. E. J. Davison contributes some of those artistic outdoor photographs for which he is becoming celebrated. The more notable of his collection is one that received the first



"THE LAST CHAPTER "-G. V. MILLETT Drawn From a Photograph by E. J. Davison.



hind an old castle on the hill and the effect of the storm is intensified by streaks of greenish light and a figure buffeted by the wind in the foreground. Another of his large canvases, The Angelus, hangs on the opposite wall. Mr. Juergens studied in Munich, he belongs to the modern school of German artists, and before its union with the Glas Palast, was an exhibitor at the Secassion.

Mr. Millett has on this wall one of his most conscientious efforts in an exceedingly well done painting, "The Last Chapter."

man painted broad and in admirable technique. It is one of the most interesting canvases in the exhibition. Annie G. Sykes has an interesting interior, "Lunch Time," showing a pretty faced woman of the peasant type sitting at a table watching a boy eating. Francis P. Paulus, of Detroit, has a very good representation. He spent the past summer in Holland and Belgium, and the canvases that he shows are mostly impressions of his trip. They are (89) "A Bit of Holland," (90) "The Belfry of Bruges," (31) "Fishing Boats" Beach at Low Tide." (52) "Landscape near Bruges, Belgium" Every one of these is worthy of a careful study.

Mr. Millett has on this wall one of his most conscientious efforts in an exceeding ly well done painting, "The Last Chapter." represents an old, gray-haired man seated at a table and intently reading from a book; the composition is simple but most effective and the treatment is admirable. Mr. Millett has two rainy day effects that deserve commendation; one is a view on millett has two rainy day effects that deserve commendation; one is a view on a local part of the composition of an indian, "Rushing Bull." He has given to his subject an ease that is so on a lacking in Indian studies. Misse Gertrude Woolf has three interesting flower pieces which she has entitled "Perles," "Meteors" and "Pansies," An excellent small canvas is one to which Georgiana Reed has modestly given the title. "Still Life"; she has, too, a very good water color, "Girl in Pensant Cap." Mrs. S. M. Pleith is not a new exhibitor, yet there has been such a marked improvement in her work that she will appear as such. She shows a portrait of a woman, the first portrait painting she ever attempted, and several landscapes. "The Hills of Kawscar" has good distance, and the "Dead Oak" is well in sentiment; but the most interesting is an evening view showing the last rays of the setting run behind the roofs and chimneys of a town. Her faitheness to details its shown in a charcoal study of a head, in which not only the masses, but the character lines, are worked out with great care. Of the two canvases of E. S. Butter, Jr., of Cheinmail, the better effect appears to have been secured in "The Sycamores"; the other, "Oetober on Mackatewah," is good in composition, but seems a little hard.

One naturally expects something good in landsscapes from Mrs. DeLauney and her been secured in "The Sycamores"; the other, "Coroler on Mindatewith hard of the control of the color of the c



SIX MONTHS AGO NOTHING TO PRE-SAGE PRESENT STATE.

t Is an Oasis in the Veldt-A Quiet Dull Place That Is Intensely English-The Derivation of the Name.

From the Toronto Mail. When I left Ladysmith, in July last, there was naught to presage the present state of affairs save a vague unrest in the air

Ordinarily Ladysmith is a quiet, dull little place, intersely English, insofar that there is absolutely no Dutch element to disturb the solidly loyal serenity of the

a subtle drawing together of the townsfoll

and the soldiers at the camp, a tense feel-

ing of expectation of something-we knew

township-for it is little more. We rather pride ourselves upon the situation of Ladysmith. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea; the frowning crests of the Drakensberg mountains are about thirty miles away to the north and west, and help to shelter us in winter from excessive cold. The climate goes to rather unneces sary extremes; the height of summer (December and January) is very hot, and the

cember and January) is very hot, and the depth of winter (June and July) correspondingly cold. At the same time the air is extraordinarily dry and bracing. The open-air cure for consumption had been tried and proved successfully at Ladysmith years before it began to be talked about at home.

We are not only wealthy, but we are very good. Probably new towns of 4,000 inhabitants have so many places of worship. Practically every creed has its church and chapel, from the Dutch Reformed, which is a very small congregation, to the Wesleyan, which is quite considerable. We can even boast of the Salvation Army.

to the Wesleyan, which is quite considerable. We can even boast of the Salvation Army.

Folks are wont to laugh at the importance of little provincial places, but, after all, Ladysmith is the third sized town in Natal, Durban and Pietermaritzburg being, of course, a good deal larger. Our town hall, we think, is worthy of an English cathedral town, and we plume ourselves considerably on the public buildings, especially the court house, schools, public library, and the goal.

Of course the town, as a town, is not much to look at—a few dusty, ill-kept, but fairly wide, streets; a spacious market square surrounded by low galvanized from stores, many of them bearing such curious ladian names as Moona-Sammy, Abdol Mahomet, and the like, on the signboards, for the important "Arab" merchants of Durban are all represented by branch houses. In front of the court house, the hotels and the police barracks are the usual horse tethering rails, and one hitches up one's pony and leaves it alone for hours, quite secure in the average integrity of the passers-by.

What the Weak Points Are.

What the Weak Points Are.

Honestly, our weak points are our pads, our drainage, and our lighting. These are elementary and not on the scale that they should be. Our oediles promise us better things in the near future, but a moonless night, a rutty road, and a variety of small sluits (ditches) have before now made the stranger in our midst use strong language about our rural simplicity. For quite a while Ladysmith was the railway terminus from Durban, from which it is 190 miles away. During the gold rush to the Transvaal, coaches, Cape carts. it is 190 miles away. During the gold rush to the Transvasi, coaches, Cape carts, wagons, spiders, even "gin cases-on-wheels," set out daily by the score for the Northern Eldorado: At that time the bonded warehouses for goods in transit were piled up with thousands of pounds' worth of goods for the Transvasi. In those days the hotelkeepers did a flourishing business in houseing intending travelers and provisioning them for the journey. But this has all been altered now; we are only a roadside station on the great through this has all been altered now; we are only a roadside station on the great through line to Pretoria and beyond, but we have the branch line to Harrowsmith, in the Orange Free State as that we are after all, a junction on a small scale.

There are a good many trees in Ladysmith; in fact, it is by way of being an oasis in the veldt. Mimosas, gum trees of a dozen different kinds, yucas, aloes, and plants all flourish, and some of the flower gardens are besutifully bright in

the year 1840. She was the Spanish wife

the year 1840. She was the Spanish wife of General Sir Harry Smith, who commanded the troops in South Africa at the time. His extraordinary ride from Cape Town to Grahamsfown, a distance of nearly 500 miles, to the relief of the "City of Saints." in the Kaffir war of 1885, in six days, is a matter of history.

But, after all, the chief interest in Ladysmith to-day lies in its military position. In the old days of the first Transvaal war we had troops here, and the place was to all intents and purposes a garrison town. But the soldiers were eventually withdrawn, and it was not until 1857 that we were again familiar with the fifes and the drums. In that year the military authorities came up from Maritzifes and the drums. In that year the military authorities came up from Maritz-burg and laid out a camp of considerable extent near the water works, rather less than two miles to the west of the town. We were right glad to see them, and tried our best to do them well. There were never less than 2,000 men in camp under canvas and in so-called huts, and three field batteries of artillery helped to swell the number. swell the number.

Looking Backward.

Looking back to-day to the time when the camp was re-established, just over two years ago, it seems to me that there two years ago, it seems to me that there was some lakling of strange happenings even at that time. We talked vaguely of possibilities, but never realized the dread actualities that have now come to pass. At that time various real estate speculators and others bought land in the neighborhood of the camp with a view of building a hotel, some bungalows, a canteen or so, and other accommodations for the troops, but owing to various causes

building a hotel, some bungalows, a canteen or so, and other accommodations for the troops, but owing to various causes nothing tangible was done, and beyond the tents there are only some dozen little brick dwellings dotted about the outskirts of the regimental lines.

The soldiers came and went freely in the town, and caused an appreciable improvement in the trade of the place, which previous to that had not been in a too flourishing condition.

It would be ridiculous in the extreme to pretend that Ladysmith is impregnable. It is nothing of the sort. To the west of the town there is a fine level plain, in which is the camp. The open veldt rolls away for miles until it meets the foothills stretching afar from the Drakensberg mountains. The Sand river with its affluents, the Blaauwbank river, and Dewdrop spruit or stream intersect the plateau, and the Kilp and Sand rivers join on the road leading across Van Reenen's pass to Harrismith. There is very little water in any of these rivers save after a thunderstorm. During the summer months these are pretty frequent, and for at least a few weeks in January may be expected with almost clockwork regularity between 4 and 50 clock every afternoon. They usually only last for an hour or less, and though the downpour is veritably tropical for the time, the hot sun soon dries up the moisture, and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next day.

On the east of Ladysmith there are sev-

and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next day.

On the east of Ladysmith there are several hills, which are of some importance. The Isimbulwana, for instance, is dignified by the name of a mountain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence within four miles of the town and six of the camp. Kopie (a hillock) is the diminutive of kop (a hill). Scattered about the vekit on this side of the town are many kopies, covered with stones, and capable of making excellent cover for the Boers, who, however, could be, and evidently have been, dislodged by our heavy naval guns.

works surrounding the heavy guns are amply sufficient to protect the town. Every hill, sluit and distinctive point of attack for miles around has been carefully measured for shooting purposes. The site of the camp itself was chosen by a board of officers specially appointed for the purpose, and the military position of the place has been studied and developed during the past two years by the most expert local military advice.

The natural advantages and defenses of the town have been enhanced and strength-

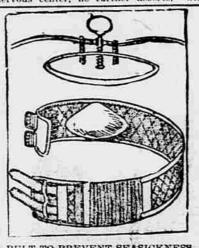
The natural advantages and defenses of the town have been enhanced and strengthened by carefully planned redoubts at any possibly vulnerable points. The danger of the place being rushed is absolutely nil, because the immediate surroundings are open and bare to nakedness, so that there is no possibility of surprise. Anyone approaching can be seen for a great distance, and no near cover is available.

In short, Ladysmith is the Aldershot of Natal

### TO PREVENT SEASICKNESS.

Belt for the Purpose That Has Been luvented by an Italian Doctor.

From the Philadelphia Record. Carlo Calliano, doctor and surgeon, sub-ject of the king of Italy, claims that after long study and numerous experiments he has discovered that seasickness is a reflex phenomenon due to the acute stimulation of one of the nervous centers, located deeply under the epigastric region. Properly directed pressure upon this nervous center, he further asserts, "will



BELT TO PREVENT SEASICKNESS

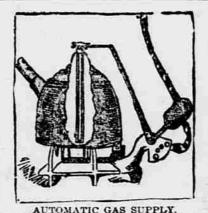
prevent or cure seasickness." To this end he has patented a belt of elastic fabric provided with an inflated cushion of triangular shape, the inflated side of which conforms to the shape of the anatomic organization of the gastric region. When this belt is worn it presses the cushion against the body, "arresting independent movement of the organs and execting a gradual pressure upon the celiac plexus, the nervous center affected. The triangular cushion must have its apex upward, directed toward the sternum, and the sides when in place are parallel to the two lowest ribs. Angles at the base of the triangle are 40 deg. each. Both the shape and arrangement of the cushion are important features, because a differently shaped cushion could not have the same effect in compressing the proper nerve centers. A screw arrangement is provided in connection with this cushion so that the pressure may be varied.

According to the inventor, such a belt may be worn continually without inconvenience or injury in any kind of weather, irrespective of whether the want be felt or not, it being efficient both as a preventive of seasickness and as a preventive of the analogous feeling occurring in swings, on rocking horses or railroad cars, and even for preventing vomiting due to purely nervous condition.

### WATER JACKETED COOKER.

Ry Using This Vessel You Can't Burn or Scorch Anything Cooked in It.

rom the Atlanta Constitution. The features of the novel culinary vesse illustrated herewith are the double sides and hollow portions of the bottom, the and nonlow portions of the bottom, the latter alternating with solid sections. This arrangement, it is asserted, produces a cooking vessel which, while readily per-mitting rapid and effective cooking of the material within, prevents its being burned or scorched. It is the invention of Charles



Halstead, of Brooklyn, N. Y. As will be observed, the hollow sections of the bottom are in communication with the hollow sldes, so that a cooling medium, such as water, which may be poured into this hollow space, keeps the metal forming the body of the vessel from becoming heated to the burning point. At the same time, the solid sections of the bottom, which are designed to be larger in area than the hollow sections, permit the heat of the stove to be readily transmitted to the material being cooked. This design results in the construction of a cheap vessel of any shape, with which it is impossible to burn or scorch anything cooking to be done.

A Terrible Shock.

From Stray Stories.

Weary William—"Practical jokes ain't right, Sandy. Dere's me old friend, Dusty Rhodes, dat died from de effects of one." Sandy the Supplicant—"How'd it happen?"

"Well, you see, Dusty goes up to one of dese wayside cottages an' asks de lady fer a pie. De lady says, 'I ain't got a pie in the house, me good man; but here's a cake."

"What species of a cake was it, Billy?"
"Twas—'twas a cake of soap, Sandy."

Overheard in the Park.

From the Tammany Times.

First nurse girl-"So you've got a new place?"

place?"
Second nurse girl—"Yes."
"Do you like it?"
"Like it? Why, it is right in front of a police station."

Dry Humor. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, there wasn't much variety, but we had three square meals a day."

"What did you have."

"Soda crackers."

Wants the Whole Thing. From Das Kleine Witzblatt.



# It Kills the Germs

WHICH CAUSE DISEASE.

Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis and Pneumonia Are Germ Diseases.

THIS ALL MEDICAL MEN ADMIT.

Through the Air We Breathe Is the Only Way by Which These Diseases Can Be Reached.

NO PHYSICIAN WILL DENY IT.

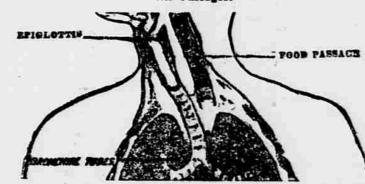
There Is but One Germicide That Can Be Inhaled, No Other Has Yet Been Found.

THESE ARE FACTS.

How, Then, Can You Expect to Cure These Diseases in Any Other Way?

THIS LITTLE VALVE

Has for Hundreds of Years Prevented the Cure of All Diseases of the Air Passages:



It is now acknowledged by all medical men that this little valve, called the epilottis, has effectively prevented the cure of consumption and all deep seated diseases of the respiratory organs for hundreds of years. It is due to its presence at the entrance of the windpipe that all liquid medicines, no matter in what form they are administered or how minutely divided by sprays or atomizers, are prevented from entering the bronchial tubes or lungs; yet, if it were not for this little valve, liquids and food would enter these passages and cause instant strangulation and death. The epiglottis is always open to permit the passage of air to the lungs, but so constructed that the slightest contraction of the throat causes it to close over the opening to the windpipe, and prevent the least drop of moisture from entering the passages which lead to the lungs. Try to breathe and swallow at the same time and you will see how perfectly this little valve does its work. Is it any wonder, then, that the number of persons afflicted with Catarrh. Bronchitis and Consumption have steadily increased every year, and that the medical profession should have become excited over the discovery of a dry air germicide, the first ever found, that can be carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs in the air you breathe? No other treatment or medicine has ever created such a profound interest among the doctors, and this interest is being increased hourly by the wonderful recoveries made under their own eyes. Not alone among the medical profession has this been felt, but hundreds of thousands of men and women throughout the United States, through free treatments given, and influenced by the knowledge that their money would be returned in case of failure, have tested this new remedy, been cured, and are to-day recommending "HYOMEI" to all their friends and acquaintances. There has been for months NO DOUBT WHAT-EVER in the minds of medical men as to the efficacy of "HYOMEI" in the treatment of Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis and Consumption, and fathers and mothers who are acquainted with the honest method used by The R. T. Booth Company in introducing "HYOMEI" are not doing right by themselves, or their families, if they do not test this new treatment, which costs nothing if it falls to give relief, and can be tested free in all large cities

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no risk. Your money is refunded if it falls to relieve. "Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, \$1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm. a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation and advice, free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

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Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility, (Sperm producing losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to head, pains in bac lused ideas and forgetfulness, bashruness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, manhood, &c., cured for life. I can stop all night losses, restore lost sexual power, restor and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, sounds. No pain, no exposure. Patient can swellings, Sores, Gonorrhosa and Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases positively cured or money refunded.

Book for both sexes, 80 pages, 27 pictures, Book for both sexes, 80 pages, 27 pictures, above diseases, the effects and cure, sent seal-bd in plain wrapper for 6c, in stamps, Read this little book and answer list of questions.

Supplied the refuse and strengthen weak parts and make you in the marriage.

Stricture permanently cured without caustic, cutting, bougies of sounds. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.

Rheumatism The Great Turkish Sure Cure. The greatest discovery in the above diseases, the effects and cure, sent seal-few doese remove fever and pain in joints:—a few doese remove fever and pain in joints:—a few

Free Museum of Anatomy For Men Only. Replete with thousands of curiosities. The life-like models and wax figures deeply impress the mind;—a school of instruction—a sermon without words.

4. B.—I have \$500 decesited in the bank, which I will forfelt for above liseases that I cannot cure.

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